

LOCAL MATTERS.

We suppose our work this hot weather will not be classified as *colle labor*.

Some people become intoxicated with success; whereas it takes something stronger.

The latest by word of mouth seems to be, judging from conversation on the street, "dry up."

The prettiest girl in Austin has just returned from school, and the boys are very much elated.

Pine blanches have 110,000 hairs in their heads—brunettes 102,962; so says a chap who counted them.

An excellent cure for diarrhoea is the following, used in the army: equal parts of capicum, camphor and opium.

The Diet of Worms must be adjourned to this country, as we are one of our restaurant keepers in his own hand.

"Worms meet at all hours."

The Democratic Statesman ought to have a circulation in Texas of at least ten thousand copies, during the present campaign.

Will the Democrats see that this is realized? "A word to the wise," &c.

Luxuria is now beginning to come in from Giddings. A week ago it was very difficult to get teamsters to haul lumber, owing to the fact that hauling of merchandise was more profitable.

Our Baptist friends have accomplished a desideratum in the way of comfort in their worship—that of the completion of their place of worship by plastering, painting, repairing seats, etc. We congratulate them.

A. B. R. LOUIS—You are laboring under a misapprehension. No lands within the bounds of Texas are subject to location upon soldiers' claims. United States land warrants, but at the disposal of the State alone.

Our fellow-townsmen A. B. Palm has recently received a new engine and boiler, which he intends to put up on his plantation, and employ in ginning cotton, in place of the mule power heretofore used.

Potatoes would be a rare treat to our citizens just now. There have been no "spuds" in market for several weeks, and sweet potatoes do not make their appearance yet, though it is the season for them.

Captain MILLET has placed a small steam engine at the foot of Congress Avenue, and intends to elevate water from the river and fill a large reservoir for the purpose of supplying water for the water works, street sprinklers, etc.

Our young friend Captain E. P. Moore has just returned from Lampasas Springs, where he has been residing for some weeks. The Captain informs us there are about 400 visitors at the Springs, a goodly number of whom are ladies.

A COLORED man was knocked down by a falling brick while cleaning a well in the eastern part of the city Friday last. The brick fell from the top, a distance of some thirty feet, striking the man on the back. Fortunately he was not very seriously injured.

GIVE US CALL.—We have secured one of the pleasantest upper rooms in the city for our office, at a central point, and should be pleased to receive calls from our friends in this city or country at any time. We can be found over Berger's hardware store, on the Avenue.

REV. DR. PORTER, assisted by two or three other able ministers, are engaged in an interesting basket-meeting, about eight miles north-east of this city, on the Cameron road. This meeting commenced yesterday at 11 o'clock, and will continue seven or eight days.

PEAN STREET.—This street is rapidly becoming one of the liveliest business thoroughfares in our lively city. It is a beautiful street, wide, straight and level. All the teams from Giddings come in along this road, making things look lively. We understand the business firms on Pean are all doing a fine business. Four fine business houses are now in process of completion.

Our paper is meeting with much better favor than we could have expected. Citizens have poured in hourly since our first issue congratulating us upon the good appearance of our paper, and commending our zeal in the great work we have undertaken, and not only kind words are spoken, but substantial aid. One gentleman alone, yesterday, brought in sixty odd subscribers for the Tri-Weekly.

GAS-LIGHTS upon our streets at no very distant day are among the much needed improvements that are coming into real proportions; yet, while this is one of the very desirable things, we are satisfied, from a knowledge of the fact, that a water supply would not only be more acceptable, but decidedly more profitable to the company undertaking the enterprise. Now, let our good citizens ponder and at an early day take the initiative to this matter.

See advertisement of Rev. B. J. Smith's College for young ladies and misses. It was organized nineteen years since by its present Principal, and has been steadily growing in favor and popularity. This, to our mind, is its highest eulogy. We learn from Mr. S. that he is making arrangements to procure the best teachers that are to be found, and he expects to have all the departments filled by the most thorough instructors. We say to you who have daughters to educate and send them forward. You can give them no better legacy than a good education. This is the way to make homes attractive and happy. Educated children cost what it may.

A PORTION of the precious time of the Mayor's Court was occupied yesterday with the case of a Mr. —, brought up on the complaint of a negro woman—the facts in the case being that she: She returned her washing, which he found minus a piece; he refused her pay until the garment was restored. She indulged in harsh words, whereupon he told her she had better retreat with her whole household. She entered her complaint with the Mayor as being threatened and grossly insulted, and demanded redress. At the hearing, which was left to a jury, the above facts substantially were elicited, and the verdict of "not guilty" promptly rendered by the jury. This may be sport for the black woman, but the city feels the bill.

SEVERAL young gentlemen took a bath not long ago in the creek near the suburbs of Austin. Having disrobed themselves, they all took the precaution to hang their clothing on a tree, in view of the party to guard against accidents. Having "cooled off" in the limpid bath to their satisfaction, they proceeded to rehabilitate themselves, but after every man had put on his "duds," behold there was an extra shirt still hanging on the tree. Every man was ready to swear he had on but one shirt when he disrobed, and consequently no one would claim it. But there was the shirt, and a good one too, and to settle the matter they voted it to the senior of the party and he went home one piece of linen ahead. This is strictly true and we say it beats the Davenport duck scum all to pieces.

TELEGRAPHIC.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

NEW YORK, July 27.—A large meeting bitterly denounced Hoffman and resolved to elect policemen dismissed for disobedience of orders on the 12th, to the commanding officer.

CINCINNATI, July 27.—\$1,800 worth of window glass was broken in the city of Cincinnati, and the cause was attributed to the want of water.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Domestic news has been indicted for violation of the neutrality laws in furnishing aid and comfort to Cuba and released.

A Montreal dispatch says it has been ascertained that the Cuban Junta of New York, has for some weeks been actively enlisting men to form an expedition of 7,000. They are expected to sail for Cuba in two or three weeks.

The commander of Canadian Contingent is Major Robinson of Prince of Wales Island. About 700 have already enlisted, and a portion of them have been sent to the States, where several rendezvous have been made along the coast.

Several thousand stand of arms of the short Snyder rifle were quietly passed the border, and are supposed by officers to be safely shipped by this time. Men receive one hundred dollars bounty.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—The buyers' shaft of the Andador mine was set on fire by a man of the miners' league, and extensive damage is anticipated. The Kingston mine at Sutter's Creek has suspended on an account of the lack of water.

The strikers are threatening vengeance on the miners, owners and officers, and more trouble is feared.

YOUNG women should set good examples, for the young men are always following them.

THERE are six millions of real estate owners in the United States, the farmers being four millions of the number.

A CITIZEN of Montreal is under arrest for refusing to tell a census enumerators the ages of his two unmarried daughters.

"HENPECK" is the name of a post office in Alexandria county, Illinois. It does a small business.

The month of May in Germany this year was very cold, bringing snow and ice. It is usually a beautiful month there, and is called the month of bliss.

VERY POSSIBLE.—A young lady pianist, who has been practicing "Let me Kiss him for his Mother," says the more she tries the better she likes it.

ARKANSAS is fearfully excited over a large hole. A tract of about a hundred acres of Clinton mountain has sunk, carrying big trees entirely out of sight, and the hole continues to enlarge its borders.

NABBY intended to call his baby Anna Dickinson. Nature intervened to protect the helpless innocent, however. It wasn't the right sort of a baby for that purpose.

HERE is a matrimonial advertisement cut from a contemporary: "A young lady of exterior and pleasant appearance, wishes to marry a gentleman of just the same way of thinking."

THE girls still go in swimming before daylight down at Bedford's Island. Mrs. Neversuter says "it's no such thing, it's them pesky boys." She knows, she has got a spyglass.—Lafayette Courier.

EVERY well regulated family ought to be a little theater and concert-room to itself. Let us teach our sons and daughters to sing, read, recite and declaim. And after a little discipline they will make the evening the brightest part of the day.

MRS. SARAH HAND, whose death at the advanced age of ninety-three took place recently at Cape May, was the last survivor of the company of young ladies who strewed flowers in Washington's path during his triumphal passage through Trenton in 1789.

THE completest pun in the records of literature is produced in the following words, which were inscribed on a tea chest: "Tu does," which is the second person singular, present tense, of the Latin verb *doceo*, I teach, and when literally translated, becomes "thou teachest."

TERRIBLE accidents are still received of the famine in Persia. At Yezd some fifty children have been killed and eaten by the starving Mohammedan population. So severe is the famine in certain parts that not only have the dates and sugar of caravans been seized and eaten by the starving inhabitants of villages through which they passed, but the pack mules were greedily devoured as well.

At a certain hotel in Ohio a large mirror is placed at the entrance of the dining hall, which is so constructed that you see yourself a thin, cadaverous, hungry person, but when you come out from the table, and look again in the glass, your body is distended to the extremity of corpulence. So pleasant is the illusion that you go away satisfied with your well-fed, sleek condition, even if you rise hungry from the table.

THE Titusville (Penn.) Herald records the following "sad case" as a warning under similar circumstances: "Two well-dressed, fine-looking ladies instantly dislocated their necks while passing each other in trying to discover what each had on. It was cloudy; the speed at which they were moving, and the delicate shade of the dry goods worn by each, operated against them, and a sudden tack with all sail set against a stiff breeze fetched them up too short, and they perished."

LAGER BEER.—A gentleman driving up to a country inn, accosted a youth thusly: "My lad, extricate my quadruped from the vehicle, stabulate him, donate to him a sufficient supply of nutritious aliment, and when the aurora of morn shall again illuminate the Oriental horizon, I will award you a pecuniary compensation for your amiable hospitality."

The boy becoming puzzled, and not comprehending the gentleman's high-sounding language ran to the house and exclaimed: "Daddy, there is a dutchman out here who wants lager beer."

HENRY WARD BEECHER's paper, the *Christian Union*, has a department devoted to religious poetry. This is very well for Henry's paper, but it is not necessary for us, as we never have any *irreligious* poetry. A short time since, in this department was a poem entitled "Food for Angels," in which was the following moral of spiritual comfort:

"Mary had a little lamb,
Which drank cold water freely,
And looked so innocently vain,
She called it Horace Greeley."

Seeing this, some wicked scamp in the office of the Brooklyn *Daily Union* vituperates as follows:

"Mary had a little lamb,
A meek and gentle creature;
But soon it learned to fight and bait,
And then she called it—BEECHER."

—Detroit Herald.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The foundation of domestic happiness is faith in the virtue of women.

SOME are unwisely liberal, and more delight to give presents than to pay debts.

SOME ladies use paint as fiddlers do rosin, to aid them in drawing a bean.

A BOSTON lady's pins, when she is fully dressed, are said to number 300.

EUGENIE is said to be negotiating for the sale of her diamonds, valued at \$2,000,000.

PRINCE NAPOLEON thinks of coming to America to spend his \$4,000,000 and his days.

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Rural Economy.

Agriculture.

Texas is an agricultural State, and a very large proportion of her people—the legal voters—are engaged in that pursuit. Therefore, as the DEMOCRATIC STATESMAN not only aims to aid her people in coming to proper conclusions upon political subjects, but, also, to aid them as much as possible in promoting their material interests, it is the design of this paper to sustain an agricultural department. In doing this, the assistance of farmers is solicited, and all engaged in any division of rural economy. The true interests of Texas, and the development of her almost boundless resources, will constitute one of the leading objects of the DEMOCRATIC STATESMAN. On these interesting themes we invite practical contributions to our columns. If our adopted and beloved State ever achieves her merited greatness in wealth, power and influence, it must be by the action of her own people—by the energy and well directed labor her farmers, her stock raisers, and those who are properly classed as *producers*.

We will print for the benefit of the whole people whatever short, pointed, well considered articles may be sent to us for this purpose, and if our people will fully appreciate the value of such matter, this department of the DEMOCRATIC STATESMAN will soon become among its most important and interesting.

What subject is of more general interest in Texas (a large portion of which is scarce of timber) than that of *fencing*? What is the best and cheapest mode of enclosing farms? Let experiments be made, and the results published for general information. Let hedges of all kinds be tried, and among the rest, let not the cactus hedge be omitted.

There are too many important questions under this head to be enumerated at once—but a great and progressive people should investigate them all, in due order, to the end that all farmers and rural economists may be as well informed as those who are best informed, and thus enabled to use their labor and soil to the best possible advantage.

This is the only possible mode of increasing the material wealth and true civilization of our great State. With this end in view, we shall from time to time, under this head, furnish our readers with such extracts from agricultural journals, as may appear to be appropriate to our locality, soil and climate, in addition to such original contributions as may be furnished by those better acquainted with the great subject than we pretend to be.

Cundurango.

A large supply of this plant, which is considered a specific for cancer, is expected in the Aspinwall steamers due on the 1st and 15th of August. About three months ago the State Department at Washington received a few pounds from the Government of Ecuador, with a communication describing it. Little importance was attached to the matter at first, but a few trials made it gave such surprising results as to excite great attention. About 15 cases of cancer have been treated with it in this country, and in all its use has been attended by a wonderful improvement of the patient. Mrs. Matthews, the mother of Vice President Colfax, has been nearly cured of a cancer which was feared would end her life within the year, although she had taken less than five ounces of the cundurango when the supply gave out. The mode of administering the plant is very simple, it being merely steeped in boiling water, and the infusion taken internally.

Cotton.

From the Monthly Report of the Department of Agriculture for May and June 1871.

In June, 1870, good middling cotton was quoted in New York at 23½¢; in Boston at 24½¢; and in October, the same grade brought only 16½¢, and in December only 15½¢. Thus the penalty for growing 4,000,000 of bales instead of three was a reduction of 7c. per lb., equivalent to \$130,000,000 on the crop. In our monthly for June, 1870, the declaration was made that "the cotton-growers seem determined to reduce the price to 15c., with every prospect of doing it. The acreage is materially increased in every State, while that of wheat has decreased." In the July report the opinion was expressed that "with an average season the present acreage should give nearly three and a half millions of bales; with one of the extraordinary length of the last, the produce would be little short of four millions." The correctness of this estimate was fully verified, a full half-million of bales having been contributed by the extreme length of the season. In October, the harvest having progressed thus far auspiciously, the estimate of 3,800,000 bales was placed on record. No fair prediction could have been made, an early frost would have reduced the yield below that figure, while the greatly lengthened season had actually secured a larger product.

The Department of Agriculture has received returns from nearly three hundred counties, representing the most productive districts of each of the cotton States, and showing the comparative acreage and the condition of the crop in the first week of June.

A diminution in the area planted in cotton appears in every State except Florida. The most careful analysis of the returns, with due regard to making averages to the extent of cotton production in the re-

spective counties, gives the following per centage of reduction in comparison with last year: Virginia, 30 per cent.; North Carolina, 14; South Carolina, 13; Georgia, 12; Alabama, 13; Mississippi, 15; Louisiana, 8; Texas, 14; Arkansas, 16; Tennessee, 12. These State averages, reduced to a general average, the assumed acreage of the respective States being an element in the calculation, will place the reduction of the cotton area of 1871, as compared with that of 1870, between 14 and 15 per cent., equivalent to nearly a million and a third of acres. This would leave between seven and a half and eight millions of acres as the present area in cotton. The average yield has not, in former years, exceeded 150 pounds per acre; that for 1870 was more than 200 pounds.

The condition of the growing crop is below an average in nearly every State. The spring has been unusually wet and cold, retarding growth, causing the plants to turn yellow and die, and obstructing cultivation.

To a large extent replanting has refilled the vacant spaces of imperfect "stands." The weather has recently been more favorable, and it is not impossible that an average condition may be attained by the commencement of the picking season. The "condition" of cotton in July of 1869, a year favored with an abundant yield, was only a little better than the showing for June of the present year. While the prospect is slightly unpromising, there is nothing in it of a decisive character.

The per centage, below an average condition, is respectively as follows in the several States: North Carolina, 10 per cent.; South Carolina, 8; Georgia, 18; Alabama, 17; Mississippi, 16; Louisiana, 10; Texas, 7; Arkansas, 17; Tennessee, 10. In Florida the condition is 8 per cent. above an average.

An official estimate of the ultimate result so early in the season would be an absurdity. The influence of future rains, floods, frosts, and insect enemies, cannot be calculated in advance. But in view of the extremely favorable circumstances affecting the crop of last year, there cannot be expected in the present season, upon a reduced area, exceeding three and one-half millions of bales. An early frost, or the prevalence of insects, or a very unpropitious season, might reduce the yield to three millions; and a still further reduction is possible in the union or severity of several of these causes of failure.

A very general disease of fertilizers is reported in Georgia and the Carolinas, where last year their application was almost universal, and in many instances, excessive. This fact may contribute to a reduction of the year. Their cost was found to be disproportionate to the increase in production at current prices for cotton.

Letter to Farmers' Boys.

[From the Country Gentleman.]

BUSINESS QUALIFICATIONS.

"Honesty is the soul of a man."
"The diligent soul shall be made fat."
"Honesty is the best policy."
"The prudent man inheriteth riches."
"Charity should join hands therewith."

MY DEAR BOYS—It is Helps I think who has said that "first rate business men are rarer than great poets." Another author tells us that "to be a successful man of business requires special aptitude, promptitude, of action in emergencies, capacity for organizing the labors of large numbers of men, great tact and knowledge of human nature, constant self culture, and a growing experience in the practical affairs of life." And yet there are many boys and men who think if they have a smattering of arithmetic and book-keeping, and some slight acquaintance with the work which they have chosen, that this is sufficient to insure success.

In my former letters I have touched upon three things which should be the groundwork and superstructure of a business character, viz: good habits, good principles and a good education. You can build broad and strong and high upon such a foundation. Do not imagine that success stands by the sluggard's couch, or lies along the noxious path of dishonesty. In the long run you will not prosper by disobedience to the laws of either God or man. Believe this, and settle it forever with your future, that "honesty is the best policy." Do not be anxious to advance yourself by entering the lists as a competitor for an unlawful prize. God and the universe are pledged against you if you do, and you will reap disaster, shame and ruin in the end.

I must also remind you that good principles are not sufficient alone; you must build good habits upon these, such as diligence, energy, promptness, dispatch, thoroughness, neatness, attention to little things, accuracy and economy, both of time and money.

If you wish to possess tact and self-possession in emergencies, which shall be the best of business men, shun the wine cup as you would deadly poison—you want a cool head and a steady hand—and every other tendency in secret or public, which tends to weaken your self-respect, self-control and strength of purpose. As to education, if you cannot get it in schools, get it by yourself, as I have told you before, from reading, conversation and every appliance within your reach—always selecting those branches which bear most upon your proposed work. Be a good student of human nature; study facts, peculiarities and motives. It will turn out your account amazingly. You should also acquire the polish of good breeding. If you feel above that sort of thing, recollect that, for the want of it, quite likely somebody will feel above you when you would like his help, influence or trade. Many a man has lost a first rate customer, and perhaps a friend, or failed in an important bargain, for want of a little civility, or what the French call *politesse de cœur* (politeness of the heart). Be careful, then, in the little matter of etiquette.

Industry and prudence are large stepping stones toward success. If you are idle and wasteful, you cannot expect to prosper. The good book says, "Seest thou a man diligent in his business? He shall stand

before kings." Then too, if you are bash, hurried and over sanguine, you will be sure to lose both money and reputation. "The prudent man shall dwell at ease." Strive, with all the rest, to be a growing man; aspire to a higher manhood. Cultivate all the graces of heart and soul, especially that sweetest of all, charity, that you may be a power not only in your community, but in the world. Bless others by your influence and property. Share your blessings with those less favored. Give "good measure, pressed down and running over," and men will return the same to your own bosom.

Ah, the pleasure of doing kindnesses! Try it, boys. Do not wait to be men; begin now. Open wide your hearts, your hearths, your purses, to bless the poor and afflicted, and God will give you a seven-fold increase.

Now, my lads, do not make a failure of life because of bad habits, principles or ignorance; but while you aspire each after your coveted goal in business, make for yourselves a worthy manhood, "rich in good works." Yours, for business, T. S. H.

To Drive Rats Away.

A correspondent of the Germantown (Penn.) *Telegraph* says: "Being sadly plagued with rats about my house and farm buildings, I tried in vain to catch them; they are too cunning to be trapped, and to lay poison I dare not, for fear of killing my dogs, cats and hogs, and to wait for them with a gun was a loss of too much time. At last I purchased two goats, which I kept about my fold, barn and stables, the pig-sties being in the fold. In a short time the rats emigrated—they evacuated the place, cleared right out, every one of them, and I have not seen a single rat about the place for upward of three years; but my neighbors, who are within eighty rods, have plenty of all sizes and ages."

The sweet potato has a great future. It has been discovered that from it can be extracted a sirup that far surpasses that of the beet, and even the sorghum, in delicacy of flavor, while the yield is also more abundant. The average product of a bushel of sweet potatoes of the yam variety is alleged to be over two gallons, which would give from 300 at 350 gallons of sirup to the acre, so the average production, on poor and sandy soil, is from 150 to 180 bushels per acre. And even after the sirup has been extracted the residue is pronounced edible both for man and beast. It thus seems that the sweet potato is to play the same role in certain parts of the country, where it is raised in great abundance, as the bread-fruit in the South Sea Islands, as it can be used in its various forms as an excellent, in making bread, in the brewing of beer, as a substitute for coffee, for the production of sirup, and for fattening pigs and other farm animals.

Select Reading.

THE SABBATH.

"Tis Sabbath morn—the tolling bells
A week new born in music tell.
How sweet the chiming, as sweet they roll,
In magic rhymes! Yet sad's their toll!
Yes, sad to some. The old week's dead—
The new week's coming with silent tread,
The dying weeks in silent tears
And sadness, each the bygone years.
The days roll on through time's wide door,
Swift past and gone, are seen no more.
The busy hum of busy feet
Is hushed and hush, the noisy street,
Left all alone, is still at last;
Her tumult hush, she sleeps at last,
The distant sound of sacred song,
With joy abounds, moves swift along,
And fills the air—the music tells
A week new born, as does the bell."

Southern Methodist Statistics for 1870.

The Southern Methodist Minutes for 1870 appear tardily, but show a very encouraging degree of prosperity. They report thirty-five annual conferences, four of them—Los Angeles, Pacific, Columbia and Illinois—outside of the former slave States of the Union, 2,725 traveling and 4,714 local preachers, and 561,577 white members. The increase of white members is 20,755, the decrease of colored 7,423, most of whom have probably united with the newly organized colored church. After all deductions, there is a net increase of 15,117 members. The collections for missions reach \$88,675, and for conference claimants, \$54,875.

The most populous Conference is the North Carolina, which reports over 47,000 members; the next is the North Georgia, with over 43,000; the smallest is the Los Angeles, whose members number only 436. The Baltimore and Virginia Conferences are strong—the former showing 22,000; the latter, 40,000 communicants. Thirteen conferences have under 10,000 members each.

DOWN THE HILL.—The evening of every man's life is "coming on apace." The day of life will soon be spent. The sun, though it may be up in mid-heaven, will pass swiftly down the western sky and disappear.

What shall light up man's path when the sun of life has gone down? He must travel on to the next world, but what shall illumine his footsteps after the nightfall of death, amid the darkness of his journey? What question more important, more practical or solemn for each reader of our paper to ask himself? That